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## **AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION**

[0024] The nucleation sites 58 may be protrusions from the data layers 54 or divets divots in the data layers 54. The shape of the divets divots or protrusions may be circular, elliptical, rectangular, or any other shape.

[0026] The nucleation sites 58 may be as thick as, or thicker than, the data layer 54. Thus the protrusions may be as thick as the data layer 54, and the divets divots may extend through the data layer 54

[0028] The data layers 54 are not limited to the nucleation sites 58 shown in Figure 4. Other type and arrangements of nucleation sites are shown in Figures 5a-5f. Figures 5a, 5b, 5c 5f show that the nucleation sites 58 may be protrusions instead of divets divots, Figures 5b-5f shows that a data layer 54 may have more than one nucleation site 58; and Figures 5b, 5e and 5f show that two nucleation sites 58 may be formed at different edges

[0032] Bits are formed (116). Lithography (e.g., photolithography, e-beam lithography) may be used to define a pattern on the stack, and bits may be formed by a process such as ion milling, chemical etching, drying etching, etc. The patterns include the definitions of the nucleation sites. Thus the nucleation sites (e.g., protrusions, divets divots) are formed during formation of the bits.